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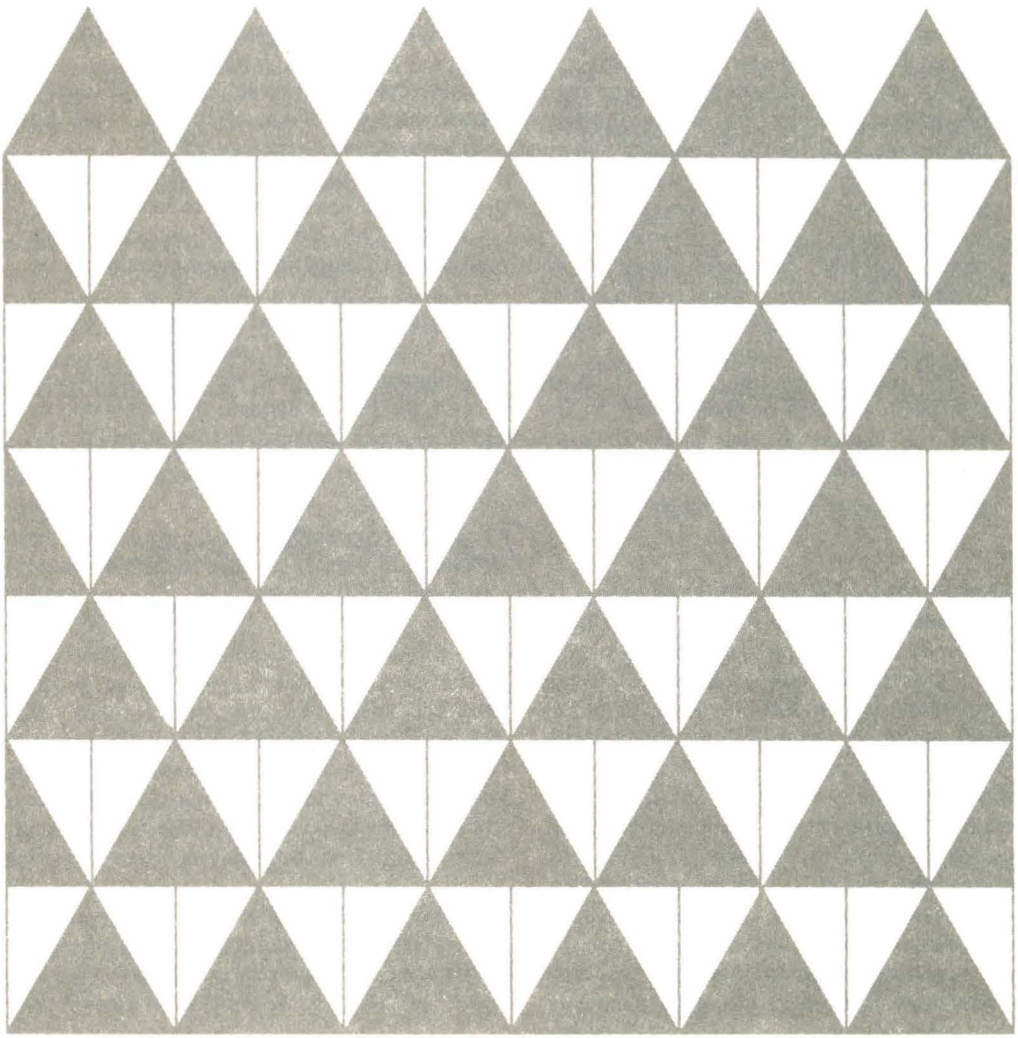
REPORT OF THE CHIEF

FOREST SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D.C., April 1975

HON. EARL L. BUTZ
Secretary of Agriculture

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

The year 1974 may well become one of the highlight years in Forest Service history, comparable to 1960 when the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act became law.

It will be remembered as the year in which this agency began using the tools for long-range planning on a comprehensive basis. We had long recognized the need of dealing with the management and use of the Nation's forest and rangelands in the context of the distant future, as well as the present. Conditions of the past, however, had more often forced a year-to-year approach to renewable natural resources which logically are measured in decades and centuries.

The landmark action to change all that was the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, in which Congress made long-range planning by the Forest Service a requirement by law.

Our previous 3 years of preparing the Environmental Program for the Future" provided a head start in meeting the first phase of the requirement of the Act. It will be used as the basis for the "program" we must provide to Congress by Dec. 31, 1975.

But this is only one of many activities in 1974 which began bringing Forest Service programs into better harmony with the Department's commitment to coordinated, comprehensive land use planning and management. They include wilderness, insect control research, rangeland allocation and improvement, classification of certain public lands in Alaska, and mining, among others.

The following pages contain my report of the major activities and accomplishments of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1974.

The narrative section is a brief review of highlights of the year, which we think are significant because of their effect on the future of the Forest Service, the Department, and the Nation. It also serves to supplement the more detailed information in the statistical tables which make up a bulk of the report.

John R. McGuire

JOHN R. McGUIRE
Chief, Forest Service

BLUEPRINTING FOR THE FUTURE

The Forest Service turned special attention this year to looking ahead for methods to achieve the most efficient uses of renewable natural resources on the Nation's forests and rangelands.

In this context, our actions today can be focused more rationally on the best management of these lands for both now and the future. Following are some of 1974's activities which reflect the significant changes from short-term management to long-range planned management.

The Resources Planning Act

The most far-reaching event for the Forest Service in 1974, and perhaps for the future of American forestry, was enactment of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (PL 93-378). The Act requires the Forest Service to make long-range assessments of the Nation's forest, range, and related lands, and to prepare long-range programs for the Forest Service. This is the first time Congress has legislatively recognized that forest and natural resources management cannot be fully efficient when planning and funding are done on a year-to-year basis.

While Congress was drafting the Resources Planning Act, the Forest Service culminated 3 years of extensive effort, with the release in August of the Environmental Program for the Future (EPFF), a long-range forestry planning document. A draft of the document was released for a 3-month period of public review and comments.

The Resources Planning Act requires that the first national assessment and program be sent to Congress at the end of 1975.

Due to the short time span for preparing the first documents, the project team will rely mainly on existing proposals, programs, and data sources. The Environmental Program for the Future, modified to reflect public responses, will provide a basis for developing the program section of the Resources Planning Act.

The format used for both the assessment and the program will follow that of the Environmental Program for the Future, in that forest and range resources will be divided into six basic systems: outdoor recreation and wilderness, wildlife and fish habitat, rangeland grazing, timber, land and water, and human and community development.

Future assessments and programs will be more intensive. The assessment will be updated in 1979 and every 10 years thereafter, while the program will be updated in 1980 and every 5 years thereafter.

Accelerated Red Meat Program

Along with four other Department of Agriculture agencies, the Forest Service helped develop a report on opportunities to increase red meat production from America's ranges.

The first phase of the study covered nonresearch opportunities, and was issued in 1974. The second phase, covering research opportunities, will be released in 1975.

The study was sent to about 450 representatives of universities, organizations, and associations for public consideration, review, and comment, and the results should be available in early 1975.

The report of this first phase not only analyzes prospects for future demands on rangelands for meat-producing animals, but suggests a reorganization of priorities in allocation of potential rangelands nationwide. As in the related Forest-Rangeland Environmental Study, spearheaded by the Forest Service earlier, it states that the Nation's rangelands have the potential to meet demands for grazing without detracting from other resource uses, such as wildlife and esthetics.

During 1974, the Forest Service began planning and research to select areas in the National Forest System with which to launch the "Accelerated Range Program." The areas selected will be used to test the validity of management direction nationwide and possible necessary changes. The goal of this program is to have three regional sites fully installed with all developments and management systems for full implementation of the most promising management activities by 1979.

New National Forests for Alaska

Under authority granted by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton on December 18, 1973, submitted to Congress proposals that would add approximately 83 million acres in Alaska to the Nation's National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Forests, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. Included in the proposals were those for a Wrangell Mountains National Forest of 5.5 million acres, a Yukon Kuskokwim National Forest of 7.3 million acres, a Porcupine National Forest of 5.5 million acres, and 500,000-acre additions to the present Chugach National Forest. During 1974 the Forest Service gathered resource data and began preliminary land-use planning for these proposed areas. Final environmental impact statements were prepared. Congress

now has until December 18, 1978, to legislatively designate areas of new National Forests, Parks, Refuges, or Wild and Scenic Rivers in Alaska. If Congress does not act by that date, the lands will revert to public lands classification for administration by the Bureau of Land Management.

Forestry Incentives Program

If participation in a program reflects success, 1974 was a very good year for the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP).

In its first full year of operation, nearly 19,000 private forest owners from all 50 States applied for participation. Forestry practices on 277,600 acres were reviewed and approved under the program as of October 1, 1974. More than half the approvals were for tree-planting, with the balance for timber stand improvement measures. Average size of private tracts approved was 19 acres.

The legislation authorizing FIP dates from August 10, 1973, when the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service were given the major responsibilities in moving the program into action. A key objective of the program is to help meet the future demands for forest products. The Forest Service works with State foresters who furnish technical assistance to encourage the private landowners to plant trees and improve their underproducing lands.

A total of $9 million was distributed in 1974. Although the future of the program is under review by Congress, the benefits in the first year of the program were considerable.

Research War Against Bugs

For Forest Service research, some of the most spectacular advances were made in our continuing war on the forest's most damaging enemy—the destructive bug.

Late in 1974, Assistant Secretary Robert Long announced publicly that four agencies of the Department had launched a $46.8 million, multi-approach attack on three major forest pests—the Southern pine bettle, the gypsy moth, and the Douglas fir tussock moth. The four agencies—Agricultural Research Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Cooperative State Research Service, and the Forest Service—are combining resources in a cooperative effort to find new weapons to control the three pests and the damage they cause.

The program was launched with $9.3 million for the accelerated research and development programs—$2 million for the tussock moth, $2.5 million for the beetle and $4.8 million for the gypsy moth. The activities in the programs will be carried out in cooperation with State agencies, universities, and private industries.

On a more specific basis, Forest Service research issued a preliminary appraisal which indicated three control materials show promise as alternatives to DDT in controlling the destructive Douglas fir tussock moth. They are: one chemical, Sevin-4-oil; and two biological materials, a nucleopolyhedrosis virus and a bacterium, Bacillus thuringiensis. The tussock moth research program will continue aggressively under the USDA's accelerated program. The tussock moth research program this last year, leading to the promising appraisal, was coordinated with the control spray project that stopped the Pacific Northwest epidemic with DDT.

Stemming an Epidemic

The tussock moth control project in the Northwestern States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho was an historic operation—and apparently a successful one. It was historic because it could very well have been the last large project in which DDT was used as the control agent. If Forest Service research succeeds in finding alternatives, as appears likely, no such massive spraying of DDT will again be necessary.

The project did prove, however, that DDT is still the most effective agent for stopping this destructive insect quickly. The Forest Service reluctantly reached this conclusion months before, setting off a controversy of considerable proportions. The Environmental Protection Agency gave its approval in the spring, and the spraying took place in June and July. The effectiveness was dramatic. The tussock moth kill was 98 percent.

Although the decision to use DDT was a difficult one, it was not made unilaterally. The States, private property owners, universities, and other Federal agencies were part of the decision and were strong cooperators in carrying out the project.

Finally, the effects of the project were studied with some of the closest monitoring ever conducted on an insect control project.

The Changing Role of Fire

The year 1974 might be described as the year when the changing role of fire in the forests was first recognized on a national scale.

One of the distressing side effects was the occasional intimation by the news media that the shift from fire control alone to fire management meant Smokey Bear was laying down his shovel. This, of course, is not true. The Smokey Bear Campaign is still the world's most active and effective campaign against forest fires caused by man's carelessness.

Smokey is not concerned with beneficial fire by preplanning, and this is where the new wrinkles occurred, causing some misconceptions by the public.

Some new concepts of fire by prescription have been evolving to make it a more useful tool for the Forest Service. The wilderness fire management program, launched in 1972 in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in Idaho, continued in 1974.

So far, six fires have been allowed to burn under prescription with close daily monitoring. They have burned a total of 1,200 acres in two units. A plan for wilderness fire management covering a portion of the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico has been submitted for approval.

Another approach to fire management is being tried in the Francis Marion and Kisatchie National Forests in the Southern Region. This concept is called DESCON (Designated Controlled Burning System) and applies to units which have already been planned for prescribed burning. If a fire caused by lightning or man should occur before the prescribed burn is scheduled to be initiated, the district ranger may allow the fire to burn until it reaches predesignated natural or manmade barriers, such as streams or roads. So far, four such fires have occurred, burning 275 acres.

These wilderness and DESCON units were all approved through the Washington Office and others will continue to be, at least for the immediate future.

Mining Regulations

Mineral activity on the National Forests has increased rapidly in recent years because of present and anticipated world mineral shortages. This rise in activity has increased the potential for damage to the surface resources of the National Forests during mining operations. To help hold such damage to a minimum, the Forest Service on September 1, 1974, put into effect regulations to protect surface resources during mining and prospecting operations on National Forest lands subject to location and entry under the mining laws of 1872. The regulations were first proposed in December 1973 and were modified in response to public comment before becoming effective.

Basically, the regulations require mineral operators to file plans of operation with the Forest Service when any of their proposed activities on National Forests would cause significant disturbances to the environment. An approved plan, including steps for rehabilitation, must be followed during mining and prospecting operations. The regulations provide the Forest Service and the mining community with the means of working together to assure that the American people will continue to have both minerals and a quality environment from the National Forests.

Sawmill Improvement Program

Another new activity, begun in 1973, also cast an optimistic hue on the renewable resources picture for the future in 1974. It was the Sawmill Improvement Program to assist cooperating mill owners increase and improve their output.

Through 1974, teams of specialists from both the research and State and Private Forestry arms of the Forest Service, analyzed operations at 315 sawmills located in 32 States. About 4 billion board feet of timber is processed through these mills—some 12 percent of the total annual softwood production in the United States. The teams work in cooperation with State forestry mill analysis specialists in assisting private mill owners who volunteer for participation in the program.

The Forest Service or a State forestry team of analysts prepares a computer report of mill data to determine each mill's present and potential production. The potential aspect of the study is based on suggestions of improvements for greater production. As an example, data obtained from mills analyzed in 1974 showed that specific improvements in sawing can increase output by about 13 percent at those mills. A more sophisticated improvement of using computerized (Best Opening Face) sawing and other advanced mill techniques can result in a total increase of some 36 percent in lumber output at these mills.

Only softwood lumber-producing mills have been analyzed to date, but a program for hardwood sawmills is planned for 1975.

Harvesting Improvement Program

The year 1974 also saw the formulation and launching of another assistance program once removed from the mill. State and Private Forestry developed a nationwide improved harvesting program.

It was being conducted by State foresters in 33 States by the end of the year. Technical assistance is being provided by the forest products utilization specialists from the Forest Service and the States and by private foresters under contract with the States.

Assistance can be provided to loggers, sawmillers, municipalities and private landowners as a means of putting more timber on the market through improved marketing, harvesting, and handling techniques. Environmental quality is also served by more thorough utilization of harvested wood.

One element of the program involves improved felling and bucking techniques through processing of field data by computer. The computer can determine the best way of bucking to obtain the highest volume recovery from each tree.

Wilderness and Wild Rivers

This year was a banner one for both taking stock of the past and setting sights on the future of wilderness in the National Forest System.

Commemorative ceremonies were held in June in Silver City, New Mexico, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the designation of the first wilderness in the Nation. The celebration was held in sight of that first wilderness, the Gila, in the Gila National Forest.

At the same time, more wildernesses were being added to the system during the year and plans were developing rapidly for new additions in the future.

One of the most significant actions of the year was the establishment of an eastern wilderness system. The Act was passed by Congress and signed by the President to include 16 new wildernesses encompassing 207,000 acres. It also directed the Forest Service to study 17 other areas of 125,000 acres total for possible inclusion into the system.

During the same period, four more wildernesses with a total of 604,500 acres were added by Congress in western National Forests under the terms of the National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964.

Today, the National Forest System includes 85 separate tracts of wilderness covering more than 11.5 million acres.

In September, the Forest Service completed its study of eight remaining Primitive areas. The President passed on to Congress the recommendations for their reclassification as wildernesses.

On a third front, the study of 35 areas included in the comprehensive roadless area review program was completed, and 61 others were being studied during 1974. More than 270 wilderness study areas in National Forests were identified in the 1972 roadless area review evaluation to be studied for their wilderness potential.

Other studies are aimed at the related Wild and Scenic River System. As a result of an amendment to the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Forest Service will study 17 rivers in National Forests for inclusion in the river system.

Clarke-McNary Golden Anniversary

Another look at the past as prologue to the future involved the Clarke-McNary Act. It was hailed as particularly relevant in its golden anniversary year as increasing demands promised a heavy strain on federal forestland. This landmark legislation, enacted in 1924, authorizes cooperation between the Federal Government and the States for distribution of tree seedlings and for forest fire control.

In the 50 years since its enactment, more than 14.5 billion trees have been produced and distributed for planting. During 1974, some 540 million trees were planted on 1.6 million acres to establish or reforest farm woodlots, shelterbelts, and windbreaks on non-Federal lands in cooperating States.

Aid for the Endangered Species

The animal world was also given some help. The Endangered Species Act Amendment in 1973 required the Forest Service and other agencies to further the conservation of endangered and threatened species of plants and animals. Of the 109 listed endangered species of animals, 39 are found on National Forests. To help meet the goals of the Act, the Forest Service in 1974 developed a 5-year program, involving all arms of the agency, to carry out activities that can contribute to the conservation of endangered species. the program will be carried out in three phases. The first phase is designed to halt deterioration; the second, to provide interim management; and the third, to insure recovery. Sixteen additional domestic species of animals are to be included in the program because of their association with forestry activities and their potential conservation through research and forestry assistance programs. The program will also attempt to conserve 23 endangered species in foreign countries through research.

The Other Wildlife: Smokey and Woodsy

On the more fanciful side, two other members of the wildlife kingdom made it clear in 1974 that they were not on any endangered list. Smokey Bear's continuing campaign against careless forest fires was still a winner. The theme for the cooperative forest fire prevention campaign, again sponsored by the National Association of State Foresters, the Advertising Council, and the Forest Service, was "Think!" The volunteer advertising agency, Foote, Cone and Belding/Honig of Los Angeles, and the Advertising Council of New York City, produced and distributed fire prevention information materials to radio and TV stations, as well as newspapers and magazines across the country. It is estimated the time and print space contributed by the media was about $45 million for the year. In addition, royalties from sales of Smokey Bear items, such as pens and, ashtrays, totaled about $200,000 for the year. Money was placed in the fund to continue the fire prevention campaign.

In June of 1974, Woodsy Owl officially took up his position in the Nation's fight against pollution when Congress passed, and the President signed, a bill protecting the Woodsy Owl symbol and slogan ("Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute"). The Act also gave permission for use of royalties from sale of Woodsy items for the Woodsy campaign. Royalties collected during 1974 are estimated at $30,000. Woodsy's TV, radio, newspaper, and magazine public service messages were carried nationwide.

Youth Conservation Corps

While much of the focus of Forest Service programs was on the natural resources, people programs also

ranked high. One of the most popular and successful of these was the Youth Conservation Corps. During 1974, a total of 3,155 young men and women were enrolled in the eight-week National Forest Youth Conservation Corps camps, working on important conservation tasks.

This was only part of the picture. Agencies of the Department of Interior operated similar YCC projects and, for the first time since its inception four summers earlier, the program was expanded to include State-operated conservation camps. Forty-five of the 50 States participated, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific.

The number of enrollees on Federal, State and territorial lands was 9,500, more than a 100-percent increase over the number enrolled the previous year.

Funding for the program increased in 1974 to $10 million. Thirty percent of the money was apportioned to the States as matching grants to conduct their YCC projects.

Major Legislation Enacted in 1973-74 Affecting Forest Service Activities

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-205)—This Act strengthens Federal responsibility for identifying and protecting endangered and threatened species of animal and plant life. Primary responsibility for implementing the Act is vested in the Secretaries of the Interior and of Commerce. The Act requires publication of endangered and threatened species in the Federal Register, cooperation with the States and with other Federal agencies having jurisdiction over plant and wildlife habitat.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476—P.L. 93-378)—This Act establishes a framework and procedure for assessing the national forestry resource situation and for planning for the future management, supply, and use of those resources. Section 2 would direct the Secretary to prepare a comprehensive renewable resource assessment to be updated every 10 years. The Forest Survey would be expanded from timber surveys to include surveys of related resources.

The Act also establishes a long-range renewable resources program to cover a 50-year period. The program would include an inventory of specific needs and investment opportunities, outputs anticipated, results and costs, a discussion of priorities for accomplishment, and a study of personnel requirements. The assessment and program are to be submitted to the Congress by the President for review and approval.

The Act also requires the development of resource inventories and land management plans on all units of the National Forest System.

To prevent the unauthorized manufacture and use of the character "Woodsy Owl" (P.L. 93-381)—This law establishes a special fund for receipts from the Woodsy Owl program and provides civil injunction powers and criminal penalties for those who knowingly and for profit misuse the Woodsy and Smokey Bear symbols.

Make YCC Permanent (P.L. 93-408)—This Act amends P.L. 92-597, the Youth Conservation Corps Act, and provides for program expansion and permanency of the program. The Act provides authorization of annual appropriations up to $60 million.

Agricultural Assistance to Guam (P.L. 93-421)—This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide financial and technical assistance for improving fire control, watershed protection, and reforestation to Guam.

Game Management on Public Lands (P.L. 93-452)—This Act authorizes Federal land agencies to develop comprehensive wildlife plans for their lands in consultation with States. The States may enter into cooperative agreements with the Federal agencies to implement the comprehensive plans but the Federal agencies can implement the plan if the States do not agree.

This Act also provides States authority to impose an additional fee or stamp requirement for hunting and fishing on Federal lands. The hunting stamp program would apply only to those States whose land base is less than 60 percent Federally owned.

Fire Prevention and Control Act (P.L. 93-498)—This Act authorizes the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, an academy for training firefighting personnel, coordination of Federal fire research and development programs, a national fire data center, an annual conference for professionals in aspects of fire prevention and control, and a fire services assistance and grant program to the States.

Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act (P.L. 93-567)—Title III of this Act adds a new Title X, "Job Opportunities Program," to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 which calls for a review of Federal programs and emergency financial assistance to those programs which are labor intensive and which could provide emergency jobs. Up to $500 million were authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1975.

Eastern Wilderness Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-622)—This Act provides for 16 instant wildernesses and 17 wilderness study areas in National Forests east of the 100th meridian.

Major Research Publications, 1974

Cramer, Owen P. 1974. *Environmental Effects of Forest Residues Management in the Pacific Northwest.* A State-of-Knowledge Compendium. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PNW-24. 517 pp. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

Summarizes present state of knowledge of the effects of forest residues and residue treatments on the components of the forest environment: Soil, water, air; fire, scenery, plant and forest growth, animal habitat, insects, and diseases.

Jorgensen, Jens. *Symposium Proceedings-Skyline Logging.* 1974. University of Washington, Oregon State University and Pacific NW Forest and Range Experiment Station. 85 pp. Illustrated. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Univ. of Washington, Seattle.

The accelerated technological growth of skyline logging systems in the past 5 years is reported in 21 presentations. Recent advancement in running skyline equipment and acceptance by the forest industry is reviewed. Material on planning, design, and applications of skyline logging, and the views of research

organizations, equipment manufacturers, and forest practitioners help fill the gaps between technological development and field application.

Lutz, John F. 1974. *Techniques for Peeling, Slicing, and Drying Veneer.* USDA Forest Service Research Paper FPL 228. 64 pp. Illustrated. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

Procedures used to manufacture wood veneer are reviewed in detail. The process is followed step by step from the log to the dry veneer, including a section on quality control. In addition to current industrial practice, comments are made on research that may lead to changes in manufacturing techniques.

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory. 1974. *Wood Handbook: Wood as an Engineering Material.* USDA Agriculture Handbook 72 Revision. 413 pp. Washington, D.C.

Summarizes information on wood as an engineering material. Properties of wood and wood-base products of particular concern to the architect and engineer are presented, along with discussions of designing with wood and some pertinent uses of wood.

Pearson, H. A. and H. S. Sternitzke. 1974. *Forest-Range Inventory: A Multiple-use Survey.* Journal Range Management. 27 (5): 404-407.

Measures of forage resources for livestock and deer have been successfully incorporated into the design of the nationwide Forest Survey. A pilot test in southwestern Louisiana demonstrated the feasibility of inventorying multiple forest resources.

Hooper, R. G., H. S. Crawford, and R. F. Harlow. 1973. *Bird Density and Diversity as Related to Vegetation in Forest Recreation Areas.* Journal of Forestry. 71 (12) 4 pp.

Recreation benefits can be enhanced by management of songbird habitats around campgrounds. In the southern Appalachians, density and diversity of breeding birds is related to structure of the vegetation. Density of breeding songbirds can be increased in forest-like recreation areas by opening the tree canopy to encourage shrub growth. To maintain a large number of bird species, conifers should be retained in predominantly hardwood stands and hardwoods in predominantly coniferous stands. In park-like recreation areas, shrubs should be maintained or planted in groups rather than as scattered plants.

Gibbons, D. R. and E. O. Salo. 1973. *An Annotated Bibliography of the Effects of Logging on Fish of the Western United States and Canada.* USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PNW-10, 145 pp.

Logging-fisheries conflicts in the West are clarified. Conflicts between logging and fisheries have been aggravated by the inability of land managers to quickly bring existing research information to bear on the issues. To provide managers with this capability, (1) an annotated bibliography of 278 publications was developed, (2) a summary state-of-the-art statement was prepared, and (3) key gaps in the information base were identified to guide future research efforts.

Curtis, Willie R. 1973. *Effects of Strip Mining on the Hydrology of Small Mountain Watersheds in Appalachia. In* Hutnik, R. J. and Davis, Grant (ed.). Ecology and Reclamation of Devastated Land. Vol. 1. Gordon and Breach, New York. pp. 145-157.

Strip mining in Appalachia is thought to have pronounced adverse effects on the hydrology of affected watersheds. Data from six watersheds show that stream turbidity and peak flows do increase during mining, but turbidity returns to near pre-mining levels within about 6 months. Total dissolved solids content of streamflow increases significantly.

Franklin, Jerry F., and C. T. Dyrness. 1973. *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington.* USDA Forest Service, General Technical Report, PNW-8. 417 pp.

The major vegetation units of Washington and Oregon and their environmental relationships. An extensive bibliography is included. This publication provides land managers of Oregon and Washington with important basic facts and relationships on geology, soils, climate, plant communities, and plant succession in this region.

Gerdemann, J. W. and James M. Trappe. 1974. *The Endogonaceae in the Pacific Northwest.* Mycologia Memoir No. 5, 76 pp.

A taxonomic monograph of members of the fungus family Endogonaceae, one of the principal groups of mycorrhizal fungi-H. Provides keys to genera and species, morphological descriptions and endomycorrhizal host relations.

Harksworth, Frank G. 1974. *Mistletoes on Introduced Trees of the World.* USDA Agriculture Handbook No. 469, 49 pp. Washington, D.C.

Contains a worldwide listing of mistletoes found on introduced trees. An index lists the scientific names of the host species and the mistletoes found on them. This treatment is designed to supplement AH-197, "Foreign Diseases of Forest Trees of the World," by Perley Spaulding.

Massey, Calvin L. 1974. *Biology and Taxonomy of Nematode Parasites and Associates of Bark Beetles in the United States.* USDA, Agriculture Handbook No. 446, 233 pp. Washington, D.C.

Features technical descriptions and illustrations of 144 nematodes associated with bark beetles. Includes

discussion of nematode biology and potential for biological control.

Cook, David I., and David F. Van Haverbeke. 1974. *Tree-covered Land-forms for Noise Control.* University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 263, 47 pp. Lincoln, Nebraska.

A joint report by the Forest Service (USDA) and the University of Nebraska (Lincoln) which demonstrates how to control intrusive noise by combining trees and shrubs with land forms or other solid barriers. Optimum heights are suggested for several applications, and brief instructions for establishing trees and shrubs on land forms are included.

Trimble, George R., Jr., James H. Patric, John D. Gill, George H. Moeller, and James N. Kochenderfer. 1974. *Some Options for Managing Forest Land in the Central Appalachians.* USDA Forest Service General Technical Report NE-12, 41 pp. Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Presents management options on the forest ecosystems that predominate in the central Appalachian region. This publication will broaden the perspective of land managers in evaluating the suitability of forest land for a variety of uses.

Alexander, Robert R. 1974. *Silviculture of Central and Southern Rocky Mountain Forests: A summary of the status of our knowledge by timber types.* USDA Forest Service Research Paper RM-120, 36 pp. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Summarizes a series of comprehensive reports on the silviculture of lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, and spruce-fir timber types. Includes what is known, the practices that can be recommended, and describes the additional information needed to properly manage each timber type.

Rudolph, Thomas D., ed. 1974. *The Enterprise, Wisconsin, Radiation Forest:* Preirradiation Ecological Studies. United States Atomic Energy Commission TID-26113, 150 pp.

Thirteen reports supply reference and base line information on the physical and biological environments of some important northern forest types. These data can be used to evaluate the impact of future management or catastrophies, such as gamma radiation, of northern forest communities.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1974. *Seeds of Woody Plants in the United States.* U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook No. 450, 883 pp. Washington, D.C.

Includes growth habits, fruit collection, seed storage, and nursery practices for more than 800 species of trees and shrubs in 188 genera native to North America and other parts of the world. It contains chapters on general seed biology, genetic improvement, pollen handling, and seed testing, as well as a comprehensive collection of both color and black and white photographs.

Little, Elbert L., Jr., Roy O. Woodbury, and Frank H. Wadsworth. 1974. *Trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, second volume.* U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook No. 449, 1024 pp. Washington, D.C.

Describes and provides keys and line drawings for the identification of 500 endemic, introduced, rare, and endangered tree species. Volumes I and II summarize, identify, and describe 750 species of 272 genera growing in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Darr, D. R. and R. D. Fight. 1974. *Douglas County Oregon: Potential Economic Impacts of a Changing Timber Resource Base.* USDA Forest Service Research Paper PNW-179. 41 pp. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

Presents an input-output model which can be used as a planning tool for determining the effectiveness of new industries, or changes in existing industries, in offsetting projected impacts of shifts in levels of timber harvest.

Knight, H. A. and J. P. McClure. 1974. *Georgia's Timber, 1972.* USDA Forest Service Resource Bull. SE-27, 48 pp. Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, North Carolina.

A statistical and analytical report on the timber resources of Georgia and timber management opportunities.

USDA Forest Service. 1974. *The Demand and Price Situation for Forest Products, 1973-74.* USDA Misc. Pub. 1292. 85 pp. Washington, D.C.

A statistical and analytical report on production, international trade, consumption, and prices of forest products.

Receipts and Expenditures

Receipts from the sale or use of National Forest System resources amounted to $485,683,890 in fiscal year 1974. These receipts came from the following major sources:

Timber	$459,892,120
Mineral Leases and Permits	9,279,023
Grazing	7,796,170
Recreation	5,083,804
Admission and User Fees	2,061,598
Other	1,571,175
Total	$485,683,890

This total includes $12,315,651 received from National Forest revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands and $2,992,774 received from National Grasslands and land utilization areas administered under Title III of the Farm Tenant Act.

Other amounts received not listed above included $14,716,309 contributed by cooperators and timber purchasers for cooperative work on National Forest programs, $46,698,320 set aside for timber sale area improvements, $25,199,361 set aside for brush disposal, $3,768,800 from miscellaneous receipts, $68,205 for restoration of forest lands and improvements, $9,140 from the sale of 914 Federal recreation area entrance permits, and $2,637,642 from designated area admission and user fees for construction and operations of Forest Service recreation facilities.

Not included in the above receipts is $81,461 from the sale of surplus properties which are available for appropriation by the Congress to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Direct receipts and deposits from all sources of National Forest programs totaled $578,781,667. In addition, timber purchasers built roads valued at $66,125,820 incident to timber harvest. Other Federal agencies collected approximately $61,955,028 for power licenses, mineral leases, and permits on National Forest land of public domain origin.

Operating expenses for National Forest programs, National Grasslands, and land utilization projects amounted to $538,973,644. Depreciation of roads, trails, and other improvements was estimated at $95,406,004.

Receipts and all other earnings exceeded operating expenditures and other charges by $72,482,867.

Fiscal year receipts increased $50,591,373, compared with fiscal year 1973. Expenditures for fighting forest fires exceeded the 5-year average by $55,204,570.

Expenditures for other Forest Service activities included $42,431,135 for cooperative State and private forestry programs, and $68,474,690 for Forestry research. The Forest Service also received $209,432 in royalties from the Smokey Bear forest fire prevention program.

The Forest Service pays one-quarter of National Forest net receipts to States for support of schools and roads in counties containing National Forest lands. This payment in fiscal year 1975 (based on fiscal year 1974 receipts) was $117,506,135. Under special provisions, Arizona and New Mexico school funds also received $190,862, and Minnesota received $259,038.

By law, the Forest Service retains 10 percent of receipts from National Forest resources for development of National Forest roads and trails, except on revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands. The amount retained in this fund in fiscal year 1974 was $47,003,064.

Counties containing National Grasslands and land utilization areas received $586,381 for schools and roads from calendar year 1973 receipts.

National Forest and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service

As of June 30, 1974

(In Acres)

State and Commonwealth	National Forests, Purchase Units, Research Areas and Other Areas	National Grasslands	Land Utilization Projects	Total
Alabama	637,285	-	443	637,728
Alaska	20,715,704	-	-	20,715,704
Arizona	11,408,703	-	-	11,408,703
Arkansas	2,461,881	-	-	2,461,881
California	20,053,609	-	19,115	20,072,724
Colorado	13,749,403	612,155	560	14,362,118
Connecticut (Forest Insect and Disease Lab)	10	-	-	10
Florida	1,082,148	-	-	1,082,148
Georgia	845,316	-	9,340	854,656
Idaho	20,315,266	47,659	-	20,362,925
Illinois	253,080	-	-	253,080
Indiana	178,017	-	324	178,341
Kansas	206	107,700	-	107,906
Kentucky	634,559	-	-	634,559
Louisiana	595,361	-	-	595,361
Maine	49,638	-	465	50,103
Michigan	2,696,318	-	1,078	2,697,396
Minnesota	2,800,740	-	-	2,800,740
Mississippi	1,137,130	-	-	1,137,130
Missouri	1,435,095	-	13,104	1,448,199
Montana	16,709,842	-	-	16,709,842
Nebraska	257,065	94,344	-	351,409
Nevada	5,110,634	-	-	5,110,634
New Hampshire	683,409	-	-	683,409
New Mexico	9,084,705	136,505	240	9,221,450
New York	-	-	13,232	13,232
North Carolina	1,142,708	-	-	1,142,708
North Dakota	796	1,104,789	-	1,105,585
Ohio	162,428	-	-	162,428
Oklahoma	244,424	46,758	-	291,182
Oregon	15,335,721	106,138	-	15,441,859
Pennsylvania	502,007	-	-	502,007
Puerto Rico	27,954	-	-	27,954
South Carolina	606,840	-	-	606,840
South Dakota	1,129,120	862,547	-	1,991,667
Tennessee	618,307	-	-	618,307
Texas	662,018	117,288	-	779,306
Utah	8,047,104	-	-	8,047,104
Vermont	251,080	-	-	251,080
Virgin Islands (Estate Thomas Experimental Forest)	147	-	-	147
Virginia	1,593,612	-	-	1,593,612
Washington	9,067,271	-	725	9,067,996
West Virginia	958,392	-	-	958,392
Wisconsin	1,491,358	-	160	1,491,518
Wyoming	8,679,729	572,319	-	9,252,048
Nationwide	183,416,140	3,808,202	58,786	187,283,128

Forest Service Receipts and Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1974

Item	Receipts	Expenditures
National Forest Programs:	Dollars	Dollars
Cash receipts and appropriation expenditures	$578,781,667	$634,311,591
Cash receipts from National Forest land collected in conjunction with and deposited to accounts of other agencies (Federal Power Comm., Dept. of Interior)	61,955,028	-
Noncash income and expense (Roads built by timber purchasers)	66,125,820	66,125,820
Total	$706,862,515	$700,437,411
Forest research programs:		
Forest research appropriations	$ -	$ 63,591,193
Research construction	-	4,099,730
Cooperative research work	1,183,767	783,767
Total	$ 1,183,767	$ 68,474,690
State and Private Forestry programs:		
Fire protection, tree distribution, and forest management cooperation	$ -	$ 27,858,823
Assistance to States for tree planting	-	1,099,112
Insect and Disease control	-	6,007,946
Flood prevention and watershed protection	-	4,818,661
Forest fire protection "Smokey Bear"	$ 209,432	181,958
Cooperative funds	2,541,951	2,464,635
Total	$ 2,751,383	42,431,135
Work for other Government agencies and non-Government persons and firms:		
Manpower Training Programs	$ -	$ 28,208,401
Land and Water Conservation program	[1]81,461	26,705,497
Miscellaneous work for other Government agencies	8,295,191	25,001,845
Work performed for non-Government persons, firms, etc. cooperative work	1,476,347	1,473,648
----- reimbursed	3,697,691	3,697,691
Total	$ 13,550,690	$ 85,093,082
Total Receipts and Expenditures	$724,348,355	$896,436,318
Internal equipment and supply service (working capital fund) financed primarily by charges included above to Forest Service programs	$ 38,263,292	$ 38,076,838

[1]Receipts of $81,461 from the sale of surplus property were deposited to the credit of the Department of the Interior (BOR) during Fiscal Year 1974 and were not included in the receipts from National Forest Land ($61,955,028) above.

NOTE: Expenditures are on an obligation basis.

Portion of National Forest System Receipts Distributed to States or Counties

Receipts from National Forest Lands

(Fiscal Year Basis)

	FY 1974	Portion Distributed (Paid in FY 1975)
Receipts[1]	$470,375,465	-
Payments - 25% Fund (Act of May 23, 1908) as amended	-	$117,506,135
Payments - Arizona - New Mexico School Fund (Act of June 20, 1910)	-	190,862
Payments - Minnesota Superior National Forest (Act of June 22, 1948)	-	259,038
Total	$470,375,465	$117,956,035

[1]Excludes approximately $9,236,738 due counties from fiscal year 1974 total receipts of $12,315,651. These amounts are distributed by the Department of Interior under the Act of August 28, 1937 as amended.

Receipts from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Areas

(Calendar Year Basis)

	CY 1973	Portion Distributed
Receipts	$2,350,072	-
Distributed by payments to counties (Act of July 22, 1937)	-	$586,381
Total	$2,350,072	$586,381

National Forest Recreation--State

Part I - Use of Developed Recreation

(Thousands of Visitor-Days

State or Commonwealth	Observation Sites	Play, Park, Sports	Boating Sites	Swimming Sites	Camp-Grounds	Picnic Grounds
Alabama	-	-	2.2	51.7	144.2	24.0
Alaska	7.2	3.5	1.1	.2	183.6	34.5
Arizona	46.3	92.6	173.8	53.1	2,240.0	373.2
Arkansas	41.2	-	5.8	111.3	433.2	53.5
California	51.2	6.9	376.0	261.6	10,671.6	578.4
Colorado	83.2	2.2	31.7	-	2,864.2	470.5
Florida	-	-	58.8	86.9	504.2	88.9
Georgia	16.5	-	6.1	11.1	356.7	40.5
Idaho	10.0	1.5	96.8	17.2	1,405.8	121.8
Illinois	25.5	-	6.8	13.3	101.7	55.9
Indiana	5.2	-	40.2	26.7	148.9	87.0
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	6.9
Kentucky	45.8	1.0	36.8	.7	197.5	106.2
Louisiana	.8	-	7.8	29.5	102.0	19.4
Maine	1.9	-	-	-	12.4	2.2
Michigan	25.0	9.5	91.3	97.5	771.5	110.9
Minnesota	1.7	.3	55.6	30.4	487.8	34.7
Mississippi	-	-	6.1	54.7	96.3	18.3
Missouri	-	-	14.1	1.8	268.1	75.0
Montana	57.7	-	76.4	28.3	1,011.3	120.7
Nebraska	1.4	-	-	1.6	20.6	14.6
Nevada	1.6	20.0	-	17.8	372.2	38.2
New Hampshire	76.5	-	6.6	23.2	562.6	38.6
New Mexico	36.5	10.3	2.0	-	748.3	236.7
New York	-	-	-	-	12.0	2.1
North Carolina	31.8	-	7.9	31.3	316.6	118.6
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	6.2	-
Ohio	-	-	10.0	19.1	36.1	30.3
Oklahoma	20.0	-	5.3	6.1	18.0	22.0
Oregon	149.4	1.7	311.1	49.1	3,987.2	471.7
Pennsylvania	42.4	.1	31.4	20.7	342.6	33.1
South Carolina	-	3.6	7.2	3.6	94.0	53.5
South Dakota	10.2	1.0	18.1	18.0	257.8	92.1
Tennessee	29.5	1.8	8.0	45.9	281.6	75.2
Texas	.3	-	31.5	24.4	216.3	37.7
Utah	41.9	4.9	60.8	2.9	2,034.5	301.3
Vermont	10.0	2.3	-	11.6	59.6	38.5
Virginia	9.8	1.4	5.1	56.4	348.6	76.9
Washington	23.8	-	62.9	15.5	2,396.7	160.4
West Virginia	10.7	-	3.9	22.4	305.9	35.2
Wisconsin	-	-	25.7	32.2	413.1	12.4
Wyoming	38.9	-	30.2	6.1	846.4	65.3
Puerto Rico	16.0	-	-	-	-	97.5
Service-Wide	969.9	164.6	1,715.1	1,283.9	35,677.9	4,474.4

[1]Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail one person for 12 intermittent.

Summary of Recreation Use

Sites, Calendar Year 1974

of Recreation Use)[1]

Hotel, Lodge, Resorts	Organization Sites	Other Concession Sites	Recreation Residence Sites	Winter Sports Sites	Inter-pretive Sites	Total Use	Percent of Total
-	-	-	-	-	7.2	229.3	.3
15.1	28.3	-	37.7	81.9	55.8	448.9	.6
340.9	438.7	87.6	427.9	36.4	60.3	4,370.8	6.2
9.0	37.9	-	8.1	-	39.8	739.8	1.1
1,139.8	2,626.5	151.5	3,824.8	2,036.0	158.3	21,882.6	31.3
204.1	179.2	68.2	249.8	1,889.8	20.7	6,063.6	8.7
-	96.3	-	150.6	-	15.2	1,000.9	1.4
-	36.8	-	16.3	-	13.8	497.8	.7
203.3	186.2	18.3	259.7	441.5	35.4	2,797.5	4.0
-	-	-	-	-	5.9	209.1	.3
-	-	-	-	-	4.6	312.6	.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-
-	7.9	-	11.0	-	5.0	411.9	.6
-	30.2	-	25.5	-	.8	216.0	.3
-	1.0	-	-	30.7	-	48.2	.1
3.2	37.3	2.0	90.4	52.0	11.7	1,302.3	1.9
240.6	118.5	2.5	143.7	15.6	2.1	1,133.5	1.6
-	44.1	-	-	-	2.9	222.4	.3
-	20.7	-	-	-	1.0	380.7	.5
70.2	128.9	25.1	264.9	332.1	88.6	2,204.2	3.2
-	23.4	-	-	-	-	61.6	.1
-	116.6	-	23.8	69.2	15.2	674.6	1.0
71.2	3.0	-	-	146.8	10.0	938.5	1.3
.5	52.1	1.1	88.5	147.8	33.5	1,357.3	1.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	-
10.4	2.9	-	3.6	-	41.2	564.3	.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-
-	-	-	-	-	2.7	98.2	.1
-	-	-	-	-	2.2	73.6	.1
810.0	315.5	182.6	397.2	402.3	59.1	7,136.9	10.2
-	27.3	.7	48.9	-	2.9	550.1	.8
-	3.2	-	.1	-	1.2	166.4	.2
5.1	51.2	17.4	56.6	6.2	11.0	544.7	.8
24.2	41.9	3.8	82.4	-	8.9	603.2	.9
16.3	12.7	-	-	-	3.5	342.7	.5
228.9	261.4	1.9	200.0	658.7	32.3	3,829.5	5.5
1.0	-	-	1.9	398.2	-	523.1	.7
.2	67.2	1.4	1.1	-	17.2	585.3	.8
301.6	312.3	5.0	392.6	716.3	17.1	4,404.2	6.3
-	60.1	-	.6	-	1.0	439.8	.6
2.6	.2	.5	9.9	10.4	4.6	511.6	.7
227.1	188.4	5.0	156.9	250.1	22.1	1,836.5	2.6
-	56.8	11.2	3.1	-	32.3	216.9	.3
3,925.3	5,614.7	585.8	6,977.6	7,722.0	847.1	69,958.3	100.0

hours, 12 persons for one hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or

(Thousands of Visitor-

State or Commonwealth	Camping	Picnicking	Recreation Travel (Mechanized)	Boating	Games and Team Sports	Waterskiing and Other Water Sports	Swimming and Scuba Diving	Winter Sports	Fishing
Alabama	166.5	45.7	196.0	26.1	.8	8.0	62.4	.2	68.4
Alaska	181.8	44.8	304.1	518.5	6.4	1.8	9.0	119.7	230.2
Arizona	2,738.3	653.8	2,619.9	378.2	87.5	169.9	221.7	67.8	738.[illegible]
Arkansas	583.6	141.3	578.9	112.6	3.3	24.6	205.6	.6	394.4
California	16,425.7	1,123.4	11,772.4	1,110.4	255.7	344.2	1,605.8	2,293.5	3,366.9
Colorado	[illegible],968.0	636.0	3,662.2	135.8	23.6	10.0	21.3	2,048.1	1,150.4
Florida	882.[illegible]	108.3	254.4	162.5	13.0	46.5	187.5	-	348.4
Georgia	575.7	44.2	515.5	42.3	7.5	24.9	22.3	.8	195.9
Idaho	2,234.1	288.2	1,923.0	198.6	34.4	31.5	104.2	470.8	863.1
Illinois	154.4	60.1	180.7	26.4	1.1	8.0	14.7	-	38.1
Indiana	185.9	82.3	271.0	140.2	.2	30.4	27.6	-	195.0
Kansas	1.8	8.0	18.6	.1	.1	-	.1	.1	.1
Kentucky	228.9	112.2	933.8	160.4	4.6	25.3	16.2		120.5
Louisiana	144.9	24.5	68.3	22.9	1.8	4.0	28.3	-	43.4
Maine	12.1	3.2	8.7	.2	.3	-	2.6	6.5	3.2
Michigan	1,038.0	123.1	2,020.9	214.[illegible]	12.1	10.2	111.8	81.1	371.0
Minnesota	1,011.6	54.4	992.6	66[illegible]	9.2	27.1	80.8	34.2	827.1
Mississippi	168.2	38.5	132.8	29.1	1.9	3.0	43.4	-	82.0
Missouri	307.9	69.7	363.6	79.7	7.2	7.9	83.0		163.3
Montana	1,389.[illegible]	264.3	2,0[illegible]5.0	160.5	18.6	99.5	70.1	369.0	604.3
Nebraska	25.7	18.9	10.1	3.6	2.7	.1	4.0	-	6.7
Nevada	480.5	89.3	300.8	2.1	14.6	-	25.4	91.4	77.8
New Hampshire	723.7	42.0	518.3	3.1	1.7	.2	42.0	148.5	19.6
New Mexico	1,061.0	282.6	886.4	7.2	21.5	-	13.3	134.6	189.2
New York	14.4	2.6	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	- 3.5
North Carolina	367.3	113.2	725.2	89.1	6.2	10.4	51.3	.3	167.3
North Dakota	7.4	4.3	22.5	2.6	.2	-	.6	1.8	6.9
Ohio	45.1	46.4	471.7	27.1	5.7	-	22.4	1.2	36.8
Oklahoma	33.0	26.7	164.6	14.1	-	2.1	17.7	-	45.0
Oregon	5,315.2	779.7	3,447.0	634.3	43.7	124.7	338.0	628.1	1,691.1
Pennsylvania	460.7	33.0	353.6	75.1	1.8	10.1	22.6	1.1	237.3
South Carolina	143.1	48.8	177.4	59.6	10.4	11.9	5.1	-	86.0
South Dakota	259.0	91.1	708.0	30.0	6.6	1.3	26.2	12.0	87.0
Tennessee	358.6	80.4	351.1	45.8	6.6	17.0	59.0	-	143.4
Texas	338.7	36.2	210.8	66.6	1.9	21.0	36.5	-	876.0
Utah	3,029.3	572.0	1,950.7	219.5	58.4	32.8	77.0	517.7	1,089.2
Vermont	84.7	17.9	522.1	2.4	1.0	-	11.5	374.2	13.0
Virginia	591.0	112.8	884.0	12.4	12.1	.1	50.7	1.4	296.5
Washington	3,572.0	315.4	2,610.0	179.9	24.5	20.4	84.1	721.3	688.7
West Virginia	404.5	38.2	277.3	15.9	9.8	-	31.2	.3	195.5
Wisconsin	445.5	22.4	547.2	84.3	.1	9.6	71.6	15.0	199.2
Wyoming	1,321.4	140.6	1,035.9	89.3	23.1	4.7	19.7	230.5	471.7
Puerto Rico	1.0	92.2	14.6	-	5.9	-	11.6	-	-
Service Wide	51,543.5	6,933.2	44,332.9	5,740.1	747.8	1,154.1	3,928.8	8,377.8	16,402.5

[1] Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail one person for 12 hours, 12 persons for one hour, or any

of Activities, Calendar Year 1974

Days of Recreation Use)[1]

Hunting	Hiking and Mountain Climbing	Horseback Riding	Resort Use	Organization Camp Use	Recreation Residence Use	Gathering Forest Products	Nature Study	Viewing Scenes, Sports Environment	Interpretation (Exhibits, Talks, etc)	Total Use	Percent of Total
143.5	28.1	8.9	-	2.5	-	17.7	8.9	5.2	23.4	812.3	.4
134.8	98.5	3.5	15.1	23.4	37.7	9.1	10.3	22.1	94.8	1,865.6	1.0
467.6	325.2	295.1	305.0	347.7	427.9	104.2	49.7	276.2	228.8	10,503.4	5.4
453.6	62.9	30.2	9.0	24.0	8.1	22.1	9.8	194.9	65.0	2,924.5	1.5
1,520.6	2,153.2	491.2	1,211.0	1,982.7	3,824.8	302.4	274.4	1,342.9	518.0	51,919.2	26.9
914.0	715.6	276.7	252.5	146.9	249.5	101.1	101.7	647.9	172.6	15,233.9	7.9
539.7	130.7	25.3	-	44.7	150.6	18.4	20.9	61.3	29.9	3,024.5	1.6
329.9	144.1	27.5	-	20.3	16.3	6.9	8.0	74.0	69.3	2,125.4	1.1
816.5	254.2	157.8	201.4	142.7	263.1	126.8	32.7	153.8	95.5	8,392.4	4.4
163.9	43.8	33.1	-	-	-	1.1	3.2	58.6	22.7	809.9	.4
88.8	46.5	62.0	-	-	-	24.0	12.5	64.7	23.1	1,255.1	.7
11.0	.8	.2	-	-	-	.1	1.5	-	-	42.5	-
184.7	136.6	26.1	-	6.4	11.0	16.4	6.8	83.1	37.8	1,704.8	.9
165.0	9.7	4.1	-	17.5	25.5	15.3	2.4	8.9	16.1	602.6	.3
7.2	4.4	.1	21.4	.8	-	.2	1.7	2.4	.7	75.7	-
593.5	79.0	25.9	5.0	25.4	90.4	51.4	30.3	75.5	58.5	5,018.0	2.6
235.3	36.2	5.9	197.7	82.8	143.7	23.1	5.7	8.1	42.0	4,024.5	2.1
249.7	17.3	10.9	-	41.0	-	4.0	3.1	5.8	6.0	327.7	.4
252.9	36.1	21.6	-	16.1	-	135.1	6.6	28.5	22.9	1,598.1	.8
721.8	277.2	209.2	100.8	107.0	264.9	88.7	27.3	186.3	275.7	7,331.0	3.8
21.5	8.0	.9	-	9.5	-	7.9	8.1	4.5	10.8	143.9	.1
113.4	72.6	48.7	2.8	116.1	23.8	30.2	11.7	34.4	232.1	1,768.2	.9
20.9	495.9	.9	68.0	2.4	-	5.2	19.6	273.7	31.5	2,417.2	1.3
428.6	204.1	75.6	.8	49.1	88.0	175.1	20.6	166.1	76.0	3,879.8	2.0
10.9	3.8	1.4	-	-	-	.8	8.3	-	.4	53.4	-
346.5	144.3	21.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	11.7	8.7	103.4	55.7	2,233.5	1.2
55.3	2.5	3.3	-	-	-	2.1	.7	11.1	1.5	122.8	.1
113.9	31.8	27.0	-	-	-	18.2	5.0	2.0	27.5	881.8	.5
57.5	16.9	3.2	-	-	-	2.9	2.5	19.0	20.0	425.2	.2
1,295.4	1,103.8	236.9	626.6	213.6	396.8	188.9	92.8	623.9	589.0	18,374.5	9.5
368.7	28.1	12.8	2.7	21.7	48.9	19.3	9.0	169.6	9.0	1,885.1	1.0
189.0	30.4	15.1		.7	.1	15.9	6.7	10.2	12.1	821.9	.4
87.2	36.6	21.9	17.5	43.7	56.6	9.0	13.1	26.3	25.5	1,559.5	.8
186.1	80.0	21.6	24.7	31.1	82.4	10.9	7.0	72.4	17.9	1,597.4	.8
143.3	11.0	6.8	16.7	5.1	-	- 5.1	3.9	39.8	16.6	1,836.0	1.0
795.8	454.5	248.2	363.1	204.9	200.1	78.5	67.7	293.8	158.5	10,411.7	5.4
42.6	72.7	2.4	25.7	.6	1.9	4.0	1.6	74.3	9.5	1,262.1	.7
614.8	170.5	43.5	1.1	45.1	1.1	23.9	14.6	165.6	32.1	3,074.2	1.6
715.8	666.7	194.0	203.9	241.8	392.6	449.5	62.2	637.8	106.7	11,827.3	6.2
199.3	57.2	5.3	-	37.7	.6	7.5	2.7	14.8	37.5	1,394.9	.7
248.4	19.7	6.6	2.3	.9	9.9	33.6	2.3	11.9	16.0	1,751.5	.9
373.9	197.1	101.8	243.7	142.6	156.9	16.6	24.9	118.4	66.4	4,784.2	2.5
-	6.0		11.2	31.5	3.1	2.5	.6	12.8	65.6	258.6	.1
14,422.8	8,514.3	2,815.1	3,934.2	4,232.9	6,979.9	2,187.4	1,011.8	6,186.0	3,420.7	192,915.8	100.0

equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Summary of Forest Service Developed Recreation Sites by Type, Number, Capacity and Size

As of June 30, 1974

National Forest System

Type of Developed Site	Number of sites classed according to persons at one-time capacity									Acres	
	Under 26	26 to 75	76 to 150	151 to 300	301 to 600	601 to 1,000	Over 1,000	Total	Total Capacity (PAOT)	Developed Site Portion	Peripheral Portion
Observation sites	172	168	65	15	3	2	-	425	24,667	810	23,000
Playgrounds, parks, sports sites	18	21	7	6	3	1	1	57	7,518	704	1,460
Water sports sites:											
Boating	259	297	155	98	41	5	2	857	82,401	2,275	7,243
Swimming	6	77	78	105	36	15	5	322	72,108	1,194	1,587
Subtotal	265	374	233	203	77	20	7	1,179	154,509	3,469	8,830
Campgrounds:											
Family type	1,449	1,655	921	512	175	22	9	4,743	407,989	38,254	70,404
Group type	8	57	40	26	6	-	1	138	16,880	1,233	2,736
Picnic grounds:											
Family type	492	638	212	88	25	2	1	1,458	94,620	6,626	14,590
Group type	2	26	22	20	4	-	-	74	9,841	361	448
Subtotal	1,951	2,376	1,195	646	210	24	11	6,413	529,330	46,474	88,178
Hotels, Lodges, Resorts:											
Forest Service owned	3	4	3	2	-	1	1	14	3,242	162	95
Privately owned	53	163	83	41	13	2	1	356	35,229	2,567	3,266
Subtotal	56	167	86	43	13	3	2	370	38,471	2,729	3,361
Organization sites:											
Forest Service owned	3	21	22	16	-	-	-	62	7,102	1,031	1,254
Privately owned	55	101	194	124	18	2	2	496	67,279	5,931	4,876
Subtotal	58	122	216	140	18	2	2	558	74,381	6,962	6,130
Concession sites	53	59	22	4	7	3	1	149	14,636	920	2,772
Recreation residence sites	1,248	320	213	110	33	7	3	1,934	94,648	14,763	15,354
Winter sports sites	3	7	23	27	28	26	102	216	394,736	26,603	49,168
Interpretive sites:											
Major	4	10	6	10	5	1	1	37	8,151	350	3,691
Minor	61	102	57	33	8	2	-	263	25,079	2,741	11,285
Administrative	13	11	3	1	-	-	-	88	2,001	202	254
Information sites	42	17	6	5	-	-	-	70	2,870	127	177
Subtotal	180	140	72	49	13	3	1	458	38,101	3,420	15,407
Total, all types	4,004	3,754	2,132	1,243	405	91	130	11,759	1,370,997	106,854	213,660

National Forest Recreation

State Summary of Recreation Use

Part II - Use of Dispersed Recreation Sites

Calendar Year 1974

(Thousands of Visitor-Days of Recreation Use)[1]

State or Commonwealth	Roads	Trails	Lakes and Ponds	Reservoirs	Rivers and Streams	Oceans and Great Lakes	General Undeveloped Area	Documentary Areas	Total Use Dispersed Areas	Total Use Developed and Dispersed
Alabama	214.2	3.2	1.3	67.9	58.7	-	237.7	-	583.0	812.3
Alaska	290.6	72.6	70.7	1.0	69.3	678.3	234.2	-	1,416.7	1,865.6
Arizona	2,848.5	290.6	17.6	950.5	238.8	-	1,786.4	.2	6,132.6	10,503.4
Arkansas	665.1	8.0	-	411.2	253.5	-	846.9	-	2,184.7	2,924.5
California	11,673.2	2,277.1	905.6	2,605.6	2,383.4	-	10,191.5	.2	30,036.6	51,919.2
Colorado	3,645.8	936.5	283.6	471.6	549.4	-	3,278.0	5.4	9,170.3	15,233.9
Florida	278.0	115.2	489.0	7.1	158.7	-	974.1	1.5	2,023.6	3,024.5
Georgia	585.6	118.4	-	103.5	175.9	-	644.2	-	1,627.6	2,125.4
Idaho	1,754.5	350.8	249.5	284.6	599.2	-	2,351.7	4.6	5,594.9	8,392.4
Illinois	182.3	43.8	3.0	49.0	21.1	-	301.4	.2	600.8	809.9
Indiana	321.1	28.3	-	272.9	79.5	-	240.7	-	942.5	1,255.1
Kansas	18.8	-	-	.5	-	-	16.3	-	35.6	42.5
Kentucky	586.9	92.6	-	158.8	130.3	-	324.3	-	1,292.9	1,704.8
Louisiana	69.0	10.4	-	42.5	29.5	-	235.2	-	386.6	602.6
Maine	8.6	4.7	1.9	.6	1.9	-	9.8	-	27.5	75.7
Michigan	1,844.8	139.4	348.1	21.2	237.5	-	1,124.7	-	3,715.7	5,018.0
Minnesota	514.2	53.9	1,363.3	5.8	176.3	-	777.5	-	2,891.0	4,024.5
Mississippi	158.5	11.8	5.6	33.9	63.2	-	332.3	-	605.3	827.7
Missouri	372.9	34.2	-	83.3	215.1	-	511.9	-	1,217.4	1,598.1
Montana	1,990.6	494.2	213.0	201.8	443.1	-	1,784.1	-	5,126.8	7,331.0
Nebraska	14.3	2.6	-	8.1	.6	-	56.5	.2	82.3	143.9
Nevada	508.1	79.1	7.7	2.5	80.1	-	416.1	-	1,093.6	1,768.2
New Hampshire	488.1	572.0	7.5	1.7	37.9	-	371.5	-	1,478.7	2,417.2
New Mexico	941.5	134.5	20.7	58.8	113.8	-	1,252.8	.4	2,522.5	3,879.8
New York	5.0	7.5	-	4.1	-	-	22.7	-	39.3	53.4
North Carolina	733.7	116.4	4.1	133.3	161.2	-	520.5	-	1,669.2	2,233.5
North Dakota	27.4	-	-	7.8	5.2	-	76.2	-	116.6	122.8
Ohio	516.6	8.6	-	37.5	28.7	-	192.2	-	783.6	881.8
Oklahoma	154.3	3.2	-	32.9	39.2	-	122.0	-	351.6	425.2
Oregon	3,662.9	828.3	717.0	591.7	1,155.3	-	4,282.4	-	11,237.6	18,374.5
Pennsylvania	441.6	21.6	-	123.7	148.2	-	599.9	-	1,335.0	1,885.1
South Carolina	182.0	23.9	-	64.1	98.5	-	286.6	.4	655.5	821.9
South Dakota	704.4	11.7	-	89.7	28.8	-	180.2	-	1,014.8	1,559.5
Tennessee	354.7	82.5	-	101.3	122.0	-	333.7	-	994.2	1,597.4
Texas	224.1	6.5	.8	964.5	15.4	-	282.0	-	1,493.3	1,836.0
Utah	2,010.9	440.5	205.2	656.9	536.9	-	2,731.8	-	6,582.2	10,411.7
Vermont	548.1	33.1	4.3	2.3	11.6	-	139.6	-	739.0	1,262.1
Virginia	998.8	173.8	-	79.9	235.7	-	1,000.3	.4	2,488.9	3,074.2
Washington	2,792.0	733.6	327.6	108.6	457.4	7.0	3,056.6	.3	7,483.1	11,887.3
West Virginia	280.6	71.8	1.3	26.8	184.5	-	390.1	-	955.1	1,394.9
Wisconsin	512.3	24.6	236.4	15.6	94.9	-	356.1	-	1,239.9	1,751.5
Wyoming	949.1	228.6	152.6	126.5	282.9	-	1,207.7	.3	2,947.7	4,784.2
Puerto Rico	21.5	3.7	-	-	10.0	-	6.5	-	41.7	258.6
Service-Wide	45,095.2	8,693.8	5,637.4	9,011.6	9,733.2	685.3	44,086.9	14.1	122,957.5	192,915.8

[1]Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail one person for 12 hours, 12 persons for one hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Organization	Job Corps-Fiscal Year 1974			Cooperative
	Appraised Value of Work Accomplished	Number of Participants	Man-Years of Participation	Appraised Value of Work Accomplished
Chief's Office	-	-	-	-
Northeastern Area	-	-	-	-
Southeastern Area	-	-	-	-
REGIONS:				
1. Northern	$1,066,200	2,280	760	$568,143
2. Rocky Mountain	376,100	1,428	475	458,558
3. Southwestern	223,500	600	180	460,512
4. Intermountain	-	-	-	824,044
5. California	-	-	-	1,783,428
6. Pacific Northwest	792,900	2,001	640	841,100
8. Southern	1,750,300	3,719	1,280	1,860,918
9. Eastern	576,200	1,880	570	1,341,521
10. Alaska	-	-	-	33,710
RESEARCH UNITS:				
Intermountain	-	-	-	39,372
North Central	-	-	-	15,292
Northeastern	-	(Included in Northeastern Area)	-	-
Pacific Northwest	-	-	-	44,590
Pacific Southwest	-	-	-	59,724
Rocky Mountain	-	-	-	-
Southeastern	-	(Included in Region 8)	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-
Institute of Tropical Forestry	-	-	-	-
Forest Products Laboratory	-	-	-	518
Total	$4,785,200	11,908	3,905	$8,331,430

Manpower Training Programs-Fiscal Year 1974		Volunteers-Fiscal Year 1974		
Number of Participants	Man-Years of Participation	Appraised Value of Work Accomplished	Number of Participants	Man-Years of Participation
-	-	$13,433	2	1
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
564	102	22,852	129	4
632	84	120,944	333	19
571	79	155,649	269	50
753	110	23,404	48	4
1,576	314	183,440	4,845	36
1,219	142	45,700	901	12
1,473	372	35,146	526	7
1,687	241	68,753	137	9
47	4	3,800	13	
86	14	3,528	15	1
37	3	3,281	8	1
-	(Included in Northeastern Area)		(Included in Northeastern Area)	-
74	9	17,229	24	3
68	12	217	1	1
-	-	-	-	-
	(Included in Region 8)	1,127	4	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
8,789	1,486	$698,503	7,255	148

Volume and Value of Timber Sold and Harvested on National Forest Land, by States, Timber Stand Improvement and Area Planted and Seeded to Trees

Fiscal Year 1974

State	Timber Sold		Timber Harvested		Timber Stand Improvement	Area Planted and Seeded to Trees
	Volume-MBF	Value	Volume-MBF	Value	Acres	Acres
Alabama	69,987	$2,769,765	52,131	$1,324,924	4,029	7,338
Alaska	52,680	804,159	561,016	4,527,620	-	10
Arizona	231,167	15,667,535	263,717	13,187,944	48,831	7,366
Arkansas	164,654	7,300,474	164,857	5,215,091	11,683	15,596
California	1,851,136	147,071,154	1,920,420	120,174,674	34,383	28,146
Colorado	105,539	1,335,244	197,460	4,713,216	7,062	5,500
Florida	84,325	4,582,706	66,178	2,556,825	620	13,544
Georgia	56,406	2,230,303	68,462	2,250,383	1,274	4,870
Idaho	781,203	48,433,569	771,697	26,571,064	13,324	19,547
Illnois	7,842	179,577	6,628	146,192	925	951
Indiana	3,052	142,925	1,680	40,267	648	1,007
Kentucky	28,938	605,462	26,834	439,163	3,534	2,645
Louisiana	151,021	11,276,183	134,525	7,254,196	4,499	5,724
Maine	763	31,899	1,796	24,257	169	-
Michigan	156,789	2,193,895	144,212	995,807	6,019	5,343
Minnesota	125,200	1,279,530	120,742	835,162	9,651	8,796
Mississippi	141,743	9,933,962	118,388	6,451,034	5,117	10,755
Missouri	46,575	839,198	42,937	767,010	19,797	3,409
Montana	457,040	19,948,929	537,472	20,220,394	27,086	14,338
Nebraska	93	106	77	86	-	-
Nevada	241	2,275	199	1,729	130	-
New Hampshire	31,223	987,597	20,448	425,408	2,650	3
New Mexico	107,295	5,836,255	151,861	4,879,816	21,070	4,684
New York	-	-	-	-	145	1
North Carolina	54,353	1,397,967	55,589	1,185,789	6,256	3,755
North Dakota	-	-	- 3	30	-	-
Ohio	4,196	169,750	4,384	65,860	869	1;494
Oklahoma	29,763	1,118,140	22,365	500,521	1,458	1,219
Oregon	3,440,781	448,653,937	3,415,333	195,488,990	56,353	52,091
Pennsylvania	48,513	1,685,438	48,142	1,403,188	1,338	307
South Carolina	137,087	7,780,488	146,265	5,001,730	5,432	5,798
South Dakota	111,504	1,439,789	98,437	1,238,498	10,533	-
Tennessee	21,679	310,466	32,859	492,252	1,534	1,186
Texas	82,262	4,058,489	83,340	4,354,095	2,374	6,496
Utah	34,228	762,798	61,280	1,069,190	3,884	897
Vermont	14,098	477,603	13,679	481,104	4,834	-
Virginia	37,903	449,215	48,217	546,050	4,566	1,530
Washington	1,297,438	135,572,579	1,332,931	69,490,862	13,991	29,706
West Virginia	992	14,365	21,561	372,163	4,454	333
Wisconsin	98,708	1,395,622	97,936	817,277	3,841	2,862
Wyoming	91,730	2,032,171	94,028	2,298,384	3,284	4,438
Caribbean N.F.	-	-	-	-	99	76
Total or Average	10,160,147	890,771,519	10,950,086	507,808,245	347,746	271,761

NOTE--Figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

Forest Service Timber Stand Improvement

Fiscal Year 1974

(In acres)

Type of work	Financed from--			
	Forest land management appropriation	Deposits by timber purchasers	Anti-poverty and other programs	Total
Planted	98,227	142,655	1,215	242,097
Seeded	14,047	15,266	315	29,664
Natural regeneration on prepared sites	19,417	62,441	7,438	89,296
Total reforestation	131,691	220,362	9,004	361,057
Release	48,935	43,135	1,840	93,910
Thinning	112,071	137,236	2,621	251,928
Pruning	997	470	231	1,698
Fertilizing	138	70	2	210
Total timber stand improvement	162,141	180,911	4,694	347,746

Forest Service reforestation and stand improvement on the National Forest System

(In acres)

Fiscal Year	Planted and seeded	Natural regeneration on prepared sites	Total reforested	Stand improvement
1974	271,761	89,296	361,057	347,746
1973	298,631	52,190	350,821	354,414
1972	268,050	58,707	326,757	369,344
1971	267,029	40,716	307,745	303,318
1970	261,173	52,058	313,231	303,661
1969	256,545	43,868	300,413	321,248

Forest Service allowable harvest, timber harvested and timber sold on the National Forest System

(Volumes in billions of board feet)

Fiscal year	Annual allowable harvest	Actual volume harvested	Percent of allowable harvest	Actual volume sold	Percent of allowable harvest sold
1974	13.6	[2]11.0	81	[2]10.2	75
1973	13.6	12.4	91	10.2	75
1972	13.6	11.7	86	10.3	76
1971	13.7	10.3	75	10.6	77
1970	13.5	11.5	85	13.4	99
1969	13.6	11.8	87	[1]18.9	[1]139

[1] Actual volume sold includes Juneau unit pulp sale in Alaska of 8.8 billion board feet to be harvested over a 50-year period.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement on National Forests
and National Grasslands

Fiscal Year 1974[1]

Project	Accomplishment
Wildlife Food and Cover Improvements:	
Seeding and planting forage	77,539 acres
Release, Prunning, Pushing	43,214 acres
Prescribed burning	166,427 acres
Protecting key wildlife areas	23,059 acres
Small Water Developments for Wildlife:	
Ponds, troughs, guzzlers, etc.	149,120 acres
Waterfowl wetland improvement	4,633 acres
Fish Stream Improvements:	
Channel structures	565 acres
Spawnbed improvement	75 acres
Stream barrier removal	281 acres
Channel stabilization	523 acres
Fish population control	1,557 acres
Fish Lake Improvements:	
New fishing lakes	7,076 acres
Fish shelters and spawnbeds	48 acres
Aquatic plant control	3,078 acres
Fish population control	1,098 acres

[1] Represents total habitat improved rather than acres on which habitat work was accomplished.

Annual Grazing Report

Calendar Year 1973

(National Forest System, All Regions)

Item	Cattle		Horses		Sheep		Total	
	Number	Animal Mos.	Number	Animal Mos.	Number	Animal Mos.	Number	Animal unit Mos.
Actually Grazed:								
Paid:								
Term Permit	963,793	4,431,032	5,452	53,572	1,403,295	3,400,691	2,372,540	5,348,859
Temporary Permit	165,704	726,158	17,291	25,282	80,000	188,237	262,995	775,227
Grazing Agreement	181,701	994,901	1,251	10,959	30,148	203,387	213,100	1,024,311
Special Use Pasture	12,813	49,206	2,416	5,677	2,337	1,779	17,566	56,349
Total	1,324,011	6,201,297	26,410	95,490	1,515,780	3,794,094	2,866,201	7,204,746
Free Use:								
Recreation Stock	-	-	138,020	32,320	12,351	32,075	150,371	48,389
Other	2,629	5,760	10,180	30,742	4,366	6,868	17,175	44,662
Total	2,629	5,760	148,200	63,062	16,717	38,943	167,546	93,051
Non-FS Lands:								
Private Land Permit	61,759	234,178	264	2,738	55,016	134,054	117,039	269,481
Other	7,477	18,111	2	2	10,175	12,090	17,654	20,804
Total	69,236	252,289	266	2,740	65,191	146,144	134,693	290,285
Total Authorized Use	1,395,876	6,459,346	174,876	161,292	1,597,688	3,979,181	3,168,440	7,588,082
Unauthorized Use	9,415	11,593	1,151	2,892	18,834	8,682	29,400	16,950
Crossing	59,598		1,214		237,746		298,558	
Losses:								
Poisonous Plants	2,615		18		6,457		9,090	
Predators	1,530		-		31,341		32,871	
Other	12,614		32		19,816		32,462	
Total	16,759		50		57,614		74,423	

Estimated Legal Harvest of Principal Big-game Animals[1] in National Forests, National Grasslands, and Land Utilization Projects

Fiscal Year 1974

State	Deer	Elk	Bear	Antelope	Moose	Turkey[2]
Alabama	2,130	0	0	0	0	537
Alaska	8,730	18	430	0	370	0
Arizona	8,352	1,051	157	156	0	1,059
Arkansas	3,159	0	0	0	0	1,156
California	15,275	0	647	152	0	43
Colorado	39,608	20,376	327	319	0	113
Florida	968	0	22	0	0	69
Georgia	3,635	0	5	0	0	99
Idaho	35,369	10,848	1,681	316	187	67
Illinois	2,350	0	0	0	0	48
Indiana	320	0	0	0	0	7
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	217	0	0	0	0	20
Louisiana	2,110	0	0	0	0	8
Maine	57	0	10	0	0	0
Michigan	9,724	0	223	0	0	87
Minnesota	7,945	0	137	0	151	0
Mississippi	3,374	0	0	0	0	656
Missouri	3,604	0	0	0	0	1,758
Montana	35,240	11,081	1,166	265	548	115
Nebraska	640	0	0	182	0	172
Nevada	7,340	3	0	24	0	0
New Hampshire	572	0	70	0	0	0
New Mexico	19,104	587	190	91	0	812
New York	180	0	0	0	0	10
North Carolina	2,606	0	146	0	0	35
North Dakota	2,100	0	0	360	0	45
Ohio	460	0	0	0	0	7
Oklahoma	295	0	0	0	0	30
Oregon	39,258	9,124	713	116	0	38
Pennsylvania	8,470	0	36	0	0	1,290
South Carolina	4,761	0	1	0	0	252
South Dakota	13,265	70	1	935	0	1,505
Tennessee	651	0	34	0	0	28
Texas	795	0	0	1	0	0
Utah	45,843	2,166	22	24	61	48
Vermont	279	0	10	0	0	0
Virginia	10,075	0	109	0	0	3,315
Washington	12,085	5,133	1,251	0	40	3
West Virginia	4,523	0	57	0	0	1,766
Wisconsin	1,776	0	114	0	0	0
Wyoming	18,740	17,221	284	4,112	1,208	955
Total	376,000	77,700	7,800	7,000	2,600	16,100

[1] Legal harvest of other big-game animals for all lands administered by the Forest Service includes 2,500 peccary, 1,300 mountain goats, 360 bighorn sheep, 25 Dall sheep, and 225 wild boar.

[2] Turkey are classed as a big-game species for this report.

NOTE--Total figures are rounded-off.

Construction, Reconstruction, and Maintenance of National Forest (forest development) Roads, Bridges, and Trails

Fiscal Year 1974

State or Commonwealth	Roads				Bridges	Trails		Total Obligations From Forest Road & Trail Funds
	Construction & Reconstruction	Construction & Reconstruction By Timber Purchasers		Existing		Construction & Reconstruction	Existing	
	Miles	Miles	Dollars	Miles	Number	Miles	Miles	Dollars
Alabama	0	15.8	100,700	949.8	0	0	0	520,008
Alaska	2.0	130.0	6,968,000	730.2	4	14.0	564.8	5,184,658
Arizona	4.5	117.0	1,760,800	11,798.2	0	0	2,790.3	2,920,723
Arkansas	0	132.7	1,551,000	2,929.2	0	0	99.8	1,997,832
California	15.0	1,579.1	34,665,400	38,848.6	6	36.0	13,203.7	29,406,019
Colorado	0	99.0	1,303,000	14,337.4	2	10.0	8,240.9	4,775,224
Florida	0	28.6	158,500	1,266.4	0	0	232.4	529,246
Georgia	.9	33.1	237,100	1,234.0	0	0	313.7	821,761
Idaho	2.9	414.3	6,190,800	19,051.7	19	0	18,191.9	13,214,539
Illinois	0	4.0	9,000	459.6	0	0	57.9	185,026
Indiana	0	0	0	1,107.5	0	0	0	58,753
Kansas	0	0	0	69.1	0	0	0	623
Kentucky	0	2.1	2,800	1,380.5	0	0	139.4	538,481
Louisiana	0	101.5	1,255,800	1,079.5	0	0	0	671,533
Maine	0	0	0	65.2	0	0	79.5	27,502
Michigan	0	51.0	185,000	4,027.5	1	0	394.8	1,565,151
Minnesota	0	18.0	80,000	3,000.0	15	0	644.4	1,441,795
Mississippi	0.3	117.3	704,000	1,430.0	1	0	66.7	854,594
Missouri	0	5.0	11,000	1,200.1	0	0	107.7	461,633
Montana	0	681.7	7,201,300	14,725.0	0	3.0	13,816.3	10,544,030
Nebraska	0	0	0	468.6	0	0	24.0	37,155
Nevada	0	0	0	3,201.5	0	0	1,729.4	372,968
New Hampshire	0	8.0	220,000	331.4	2	26.0	1,039.6	660,309
New Mexico	0	71.1	2,609,800	8,885.0	0	8.0	2,737.5	3,391,044
New York	0	0	0	18.7	0	0	19.8	2,458
North Carolina	0	54.1	135,700	984.0	1	7.5	1,100.2	1,131,200
North Dakota	0	0	0	301.4	0	0	0	74,956
Ohio	0	0	0	119.1	0	0	40.6	54,233
Oklahoma	0	19.9	178,600	274.4	0	0	51.6	155,886
Oregon	4.6	2,535.6	48,350,500	33,732.7	2	74.7	7,138.0	22,902,551
Pennsylvania	0	27.0	227,000	783.7	0	0	171.2	876,354
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	18.9	0	0	38.9	36,892
South Carolina	3.8	60.6	830,400	1,152.5	0	0	210.3	722,589
South Dakota	0	34.0	382,000	2,742.2	0	0	29.5	890,233
Tennessee	0	38.9	92,600	718.0	0	8.5	541.0	456,615
Texas	0	39.4	749,700	708.8	0	0	157.4	791,124
Utah	0.1	9.0	38,000	7,667.4	2	0	5,948.5	2,287,663
Vermont	0	3.0	54,000	183.9	0	17.0	232.5	457,470
Virginia	1.0	12.0	63,400	1,239.4	0	19.0	1,392.8	797,591
Washington	.2	708.5	13,843,200	13,553.5	6	70.5	6,496.1	11,776,218
West Virginia	0	0	0	817.2	0	0	767.9	923,019
Wisconsin	0	7.0	57,000	2,310.3	1	0	367.8	981,450
Wyoming	0	43.0	373,000	6,196.5	1	4.0	5,596.7	2,655,980
Washington Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,899,502
Total	35.3	7,201.3	130,589,100	206,098.6	63	298.2	94,775.5	131,054,552

Cooperative Forest Management Progress and Expenditures

(Forest Service and State Foresters Cooperating)

Fiscal Year 1974

State and Commonwealth	Progress				Expenditures		
	Woodland Owners Assisted	Woodland Involved	Timber Marked	Gross Sale Value	Federal	State	Total
	Number	Acres	M Bd. Ft.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Alabama	1,019	100,703	4,642	116,994	111,200	239,000	350,200
Alaska	45	1,596	198	-	23,000	23,000	46,000
Arizona	40	1,425	4	2,413	30,000	40,900	70,900
Arkansas	1,607	117,131	3,571	93,131	92,300	520,100	612,400
California	608	85,693	882	67,075	78,300	189,600	267,900
Colorado	1,030	501,849	2,151	62,753	52,800	55,200	108,000
Connecticut	1,380	67,623	855	15,810	33,900	119,200	153,100
Delaware	287	10,578	3,720	1,437,667	30,000	34,800	64,800
Florida	2,666	361,056	22,257	637,708	189,600	965,900	1,155,500
Georgia	4,325	764,036	51,355	2,653,624	207,700	749,300	957,000
Hawaii	72	9,750	-	-	28,000	30,800	58,800
Idaho	175	6,491	1,050	53,775	39,100	93,800	132,900
Illinois	2,166	62,042	10,350	604,531	69,100	383,200	452,300
Indiana	3,314	125,246	8,847	738,609	62,500	203,800	266,300
Iowa	1,628	33,547	2,737	280,066	42,500	85,100	127,600
Kansas	1,020	16,094	1,188	135,006	35,100	124,600	159,700
Kentucky[1]	2,603	100,961	10,183	425,155	155,000	465,800	620,800
Louisiana	1,418	148,510	43,340	564,626	89,400	201,400	290,800
Maine	3,855	163,014	27,497	503,330	105,000	267,900	372,900
Maryland	2,238	121,829	8,003	310,715	78,200	336,800	415,000
Massachusetts	1,240	121,404	6,335	189,144	41,900	114,600	156,500
Michigan	2,716	107,510	11,106	542,320	126,200	264,200	390,400
Minnesota	1,879	216,877	1,332	25,872	97,500	205,600	303,100
Mississippi	9,390	735,852	86,945	2,891,601	126,000	807,500	933,500
Missouri	3,257	252,802	21,668	597,447	150,100	237,900	388,000
Montana	419	91,575	468	17,730	53,100	81,500	134,600
Nebraska	302	3,854	736	17,800	36,100	39,200	75,300
Nevada[1]	342	24,416	-	-	33,000	81,800	114,800
New Hampshire	1,762	93,718	6,544	225,425	52,600	155,700	208,300
New Jersey	1,156	91,723	3,525	62,398	42,900	192,900	235,800
New Mexico	256	97,293	792	978	43,600	57,900	101,500
New York	5,095	442,162	44,842	3,341,473	167,600	765,300	932,900
North Carolina	7,758	211,741	85,604	1,899,207	258,000	1,375,500	1,633,500
North Dakota	124	8,852	-	-	30,200	61,300	91,500
Ohio	3,588	199,475	41,061	2,364,329	106,100	351,100	457,200
Oklahoma	244	44,505	1,158	86,757	37,600	38,000	75,600
Oregon	1,070	82,430	4,992	444,260	63,600	365,700	429,300
Pennsylvania	3,161	109,123	26,808	864,837	147,300	870,800	1,018,100
Rhode Island	329	8,000	522	12,395	25,000	40,500	65,500
South Carolina	4,684	227,137	41,334	1,799,319	121,600	170,800	292,400
South Dakota	492	2,617	2,275	15,174	32,300	79,400	111,700
Tennessee	1,719	115,789	35,322	1,875,365	92,500	1,136,600	1,229,100
Texas	1,186	99,853	9,178	423,841	84,600	430,300	514,900
Utah	299	56,231	1,200	52,354	33,800	49,100	82,900
Vermont	1,272	153,559	31,290	1,154,700	82,600	92,900	175,500
Virginia	19,574	276,878	194,658	15,336,101	202,600	991,700	1,194,300
Washington	1,252	50,688	14,136	803,850	72,200	146,900	219,100
West Virginia	3,296	192,844	16,140	566,923	81,100	297,400	378,500
Wisconsin	7,315	177,835	11,347	99,108	193,600	429,900	623,500
Wyoming	90	8,996	3,163	43,984	32,200	42,900	75,100
U.S. Total	116,763	7,104,913	907,311	44,457,680	4,220,200	15,105,100	19,325,300
Puerto Rico	1,200	600	-	-	30,300	70,000	100,300
Virgin Islands[1]	27	93	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total	117,990	7,105,606	907,311	44,457,680	4,260,500	15,185,100	19,445,600

ishment reports not received. Progress estimated.

Forest Fires on State and Private Areas Protected Under the Clark-McNary Act, Section 2

Calendar Year 1973

State	Area Protected (Thousand Acres)	Fires (Number)	Area Burned (Acres)
Alabama	25,029	4,707	67,637
Alaska	12,430	119	451
Arizona	4,900	143	8,825
Arkansas	20,698	1,208	11,891
California	33,291	7,877	145,969
Colorado	9,482	560	2,169
Connecticut	1,990	462	1,044
Delaware	392	56	192
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Florida	26,243	7,313	216,534
Georgia	27,279	8,913	30,375
Hawaii	1,929	53	17,302
Idaho	9,901	699	24,280
Illinois	3,568	76	1,552
Indiana	4,012	114	731
Iowa	2,609	47	300
Kansas	19,329	1,181	11,942
Kentucky	16,886	1,258	13,392
Louisiana	12,239	3,162	33,730
Maine	17,321	369	1,518
Maryland	2,855	405	794
Massachusetts	3,252	5,327	6,067
Michigan	17,641	832	2,664
Minnesota	17,653	1,803	164,555
Mississippi	19,852	4,437	41,338
Missouri	11,724	1,460	9,752
Montana	8,352	736	19,917
Nebraska	26,319	1,014	21,809
Nevada	3,260	256	23,533
New Hampshire	4,339	731	374
New Jersey	2,564	1,535	3,767
New Mexico	44,629	172	11,061
New York	12,621	654	3,265
North Carolina	20,732	3,435	29,882
North Dakota	228	4	114
Ohio	4,005	559	1,817
Oklahoma	4,979	277	10,015
Oregon	13,099	1,287	14,549
Pennsylvania	16,560	1,001	3,967
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Rhode Island	434	747	521
South Carolina	12,050	4,261	19,031
South Dakota	24,816	704	36,252
Tennessee	12,483	2,339	14,446
Texas	18,240	424	3,120
Utah	9,006	286	13,170
Vermont	4,084	73	278
Virginia	14,367	914	3,291
Washington	12,509	1,606	12,517
West Virginia	12,267	910	9,058
Wisconsin	15,264	1,930	5,417
Wyoming	6,811	444	10,047
Total	626,523	78,877	1,086,222

Fire Control Dollar Expenditures

Under the Clarke-McNary Act, Section 2

Fiscal Year 1974

State	Federal Funds	State and Private Funds	Total
Alabama	582,200	2,602,703	3,184,903
Alaska	387,400	2,186,501	2,573,901
Arizona	86,700	222,660	309,360
Arkansas	531,200	1,812,710	2,343,910
California	1,243,100	36,225,965	37,469,065
Colorado	297,700	2,446,073	2,743,773
Connecticut[1]	144,300	199,041	343,341
Delaware	50,400	61,567	111,967
District of Columbia	-	-	-
Florida	706,700	8,406,898	9,113,598
Georgia	737,500	7,697,294	8,434,794
Hawaii	65,700	214,108	279,808
Idaho	393,600	1,470,159	1,863,759
Illinois[1]	144,800	434,519	579,319
Indiana	101,100	154,883	255,983
Iowa[1]	71,500	122,754	194,254
Kansas	242,755	1,067,860	1,310,615
Kentucky[1]	436,900	1,355,584	1,792,484
Louisiana	635,300	3,652,961	4,288,261
Maine[1]	507,100	2,062,305	2,569,405
Maryland	281,500	880,283	1,161,783
Massachusetts	242,200	858,879	1,101,079
Michigan	625,300	3,521,998	4,147,298
Minnesota[1]	410,100	883,027	1,293,127
Mississippi	628,500	3,620,715	4,249,215
Missouri	531,200	1,029,176	1,560,376
Montana	246,300	2,173,336	2,419,636
Nebraska	207,800	999,302	1,207,102
Nevada	241,850	881,549	1,123,399
New Hampshire	134,700	419,735	554,435
New Jersey	295,600	1,181,008	1,476,608
New Mexico	102,736	314,124	416,860
New York[1]	537,200	2,012,513	2,549,713
North Carolina	662,200	4,963,990	5,626,190
North Dakota	23,246	23,246	46,492
Ohio[1]	234,400	535,798	770,198
Oklahoma	298,200	867,817	1,166,017
Oregon	670,100	5,079,954	5,750,054
Pennsylvania	509,000	3,748,693	4,257,693
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Rhode Island[1]	78,400	311,192	389,592
South Carolina	613,000	3,746,970	4,359,970
South Dakota	102,000	479,578	581,578
Tennessee	607,400	2,341,009	2,948,409
Texas	443,300	1,873,877	2,317,177
Utah	166,950	521,075	688,025
Vermont	76,400	87,125	163,525
Virginia	566,700	2,226,711	2,793,411
Washington	673,300	5,487,683	6,160,983
West Virginia[1]	259,300	699,824	959,124
Wisconsin	616,000	3,187,109	3,803,109
Wyoming	150,200	486,268	636,468
Total	18,601,037	127,840,109	146,441,146

[1] Fiscal Year 1973 Expenditures--Fiscal Year 1974 data not available.

Funds and Quantity of Forest and Windbarrier Planting Stock

Distributed Under Section 4, Clarke-McNary Act

Fiscal Year 1974

State and Commonwealth	Federal Allotment	State Expenditures	Total Trees Distributed
	Dollars	Dollars	Number
Alabama	0	177,200	53,017,000
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	3,000	25,300	159,000
Arkansas	800	106,500	30,081,000
California	2,400	23,800	5,158,000
Colorado	8,000	19,200	871,000
Connecticut	1,200	5,800	911,000
Delaware	6,000	17,100	719,000
Florida	0	0	51,678,000
Georgia	0	442,500	39,651,000
Guam	2,500	7,800	60,000
Hawaii	0	0	225,000
Idaho	15,000	32,300	657,000
Illinois	1,000	159,900	5,886,000
Indiana	3,000	37,100	5,514,000
Iowa	0	83,400	0
Kansas	22,000	97,400	975,000
Kentucky	0	313,300	8,834,000
Louisiana	0	81,100	47,344,000
Maine	0	149,000	2,546,000
Maryland	0	87,400	3,689,000
Massachusetts	0	0	0
Michigan	0	46,700	0
Minnesota	0	388,600	12,832,000
Mississippi	2,500	482,700	58,148,000
Missouri	0	108,400	4,044,000
Montana	16,000	22,600	1,020,000
Nebraska	10,000	19,500	2,224,000
Nevada	15,000	43,900	136,000
New Hampshire	0	26,100	722,000
New Jersey	2,500	37,500	839,000
New Mexico	12,000	19,100	132,000
New York	6,800	21,700	9,347,000
North Carolina	0	228,600	32,616,000
North Dakota	12,000	72,900	606,000
Ohio	0	506,500	12,061,000
Oklahoma	11,000	96,900	2,793,000
Oregon	0	238,100	6,939,000
Pennsylvania	4,600	872,500	6,239,000
Puerto Rico	0	0	569,000
Rhode Island	2,000	3,800	128,000
South Carolina	0	199,800	25,869,000
South Dakota	12,000	43,800	777,000
Tennessee	0	295,700	11,996,000
Texas	26,000	231,200	22,819,000
Utah	15,000	101,200	373,000
Vermont	0	25,400	473,000
Virginia	0	118,000	45,507,000
Washington	0	21,200	0
West Virginia	0	116,900	5,603,000
Wisconsin	0	414,200	16,507,000
Wyoming	4,000	4,000	255,000
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Total	216,300	6,673,600	539,549,000

Planting Stock Available for Forest and Windbarrier Planting,
and Area Planted or Seeded on Federal, State, and Private Lands

Fiscal Year 1974

State or Commonwealth	Planting stock produced, fiscal year 1974				Area planted or seeded fiscal year 1974	Grand Total Forest and windbarrier Plantings Since 1926
	Federal Nurseries	State Nurseries	Other	Total		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Acres	Acres
Alabama	0	56,579	20,108	76,687	120,695	2,575,295
Alaska	0	0	0	0	10	5,246
Arizona	0	0	0	0	7,918	45,968
Arkansas	0	30,081	20,000	50,081	78,259	847,533
California	17,274	4,939	940	23,153	45,592	788,408
Colorado	4,100	1,444	0	5,544	8,848	222,988
Connecticut	0	1,538	0	1,538	1,386	69,797
Delaware	0	809	0	809	935	18,872
Florida	0	54,081	44,914	98,995	156,173	3,679,578
Georgia	0	44,201	19,628	63,829	138,849	3,370,769
Guam	0	60	0	60	85	144
Hawaii	0	225	0	225	328	132,119
Idaho	16,226	628	0	16,854	22,468	485,177
Illinois	0	6,217	0	6,217	6,328	255,442
Indiana	0	6,489	0	6,489	10,489	269,062
Iowa	0	879	0	879	2,347	109,119
Kansas	0	0	0	0	2,682	279,448
Kentucky	0	9,574	4,755	14,329	15,705	378,804
Louisiana	0	53,019	6,073	59,092	78,846	2,263,524
Maine	0	1,631	0	1,631	2,699	76,925
Maryland	0	3,705	0	3,705	3,830	152,376
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	561	113,692
Michigan	4,352	4,459	0	8,811	22,585	1,809,959
Minnesota	2,936	12,837	1,123	16,896	24,634	997,692
Mississippi	30,394	58,977	0	89,371	102,796	2,450,440
Missouri	0	6,571	0	6,571	9,708	299,903
Montana	0	1,140	318	1,458	18,108	327,082
Nebraska	1,880	0	0	1,880	5,795	458,275
Nevada	0	71	0	71	160	8,053
New Hampshire	0	913	0	913	543	65,167
New Jersey	0	839	0	839	910	64,844
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	5,554	59,606
New York	0	11,047	0	11,047	9,473	1,386,497
North Carolina	0	34,699	35,678	70,377	81,536	1,414,248
North Dakota	0	674	4,476	5,150	5,874	267,833
Ohio	0	12,431	0	12,431	40,959	242,282
Oklahoma	0	3,149	0	3,149	15,405	509,750
Oregon	3,532	32,065	38,126	73,723	145,808	2,828,086
Pennsylvania	0	6,685	0	6,685	27,064	1,264,736
Puerto Rico	0	569	0	569	356	108,447
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	188	38,512
South Carolina	0	28,443	8,781	37,224	56,939	1,847,903
South Dakota	0	678	852	1,530	3,896	298,507
Tennessee	0	12,092	17,961	30,053	19,011	892,126
Texas	0	22,873	9,800	32,673	67,676	1,102,166
Utah	0	339	0	339	1,339	34,673
Vermont	0	550	0	550	473	84,882
Virgin Islands	0	9	0	9	59	115
Virginia	0	52,091	7,610	59,701	82,789	1,199,002
Washington	25,917	16,125	33,414	75,456	115,427	1,830,461
West Virginia	0	5,962	0	5,962	7,975	252,829
Wisconsin	0	18,635	1,950	20,585	19,972	1,310,263
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	5,389	64,665
Total	106,611	621,022	276,507	1,004,140	1,603,434	39,659,290

Works of Improvement Installed in Watershed Protection Projects

(Pilot and PL-566)

Fiscal Year 1974

Work of Improvement	Unit	Installed in 1974 With Assistance Under the Watershed Protection Program	Estimated Practices "On the Land" in Active Projects as of June 30, 1974
Land Treatment Measures		Forest Service	
Channel improvement	Miles	0.1	6.6
Channel stabilization	Miles	2.1	11.8
Contour terrace and furrows	Miles	37	309.4
Area treated	Acres	1,084	13,260
Gully control and stabilization	Miles	5.1	150.6
Grade stabilization structures	Number	676	2,149
Critical area stabilization by tree planting and other measures	Acres	780	37,093
Forest road and roadbank stabilization	Miles	51.6	1,187.6
Acres treated	Acres	1,493	5,180
Fire control; roads, trails & firebreaks and fuelbreaks	Miles	24.9	1,115.9
Fire control water developments	Number	4	35
Fire towers	Number	0	8
Intensified fire protection	Acres	786	2,242,992
Heliports and helispots	Number	1	30
Mobile fire equipment	Number	4	59
Other fire control improvements	Number	3	453
Radio installations	Number	0	48
Forest watershed management plans prepared	Number	1,067	10,046
Area included	Acres	143,139	2,248,746
Forest stand improvement	Acres	6,991	1,052,264
Proper harvest cutting	Acres	20,486	386,659
Range and grass seeding	Acres	2,100	44,537
Tree planting and seeding	Acres	7,172	224,424
Revegetation, surface mined areas	Acres	258	1,640
Woodland thinning and release acres	Acres	7,544	648,381
Woodland grazing control	Acres	1,838	276,477
Recreation area development	Acres	22,459	26,897
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	1,520	17,898
Wildlife ponds	Number	3	42

Works of Improvement Installed in Flood Prevention Projects

Fiscal Year 1974

Item	Unit	Installed in 1974 (all funds)	Estimated Total Practices on Land as of June 30, 1974
Structural Measures:			
Access road construction	Miles	0.1	42.8
Channel improvement	Miles	0	12.6
Channel stabilization	Miles	0.4	61.5
Diversion ditches	Linear feet	0	4,558
Floodwater retarding structures	Number	0	2
Grade stabilization structures	Number	11	906
Streambank Stabilization	Miles	0.4	10.3
Land Treatment Measures:			
Critical area stabilization by tree planting & other measures	Acres	1,594	281,245
Forest road and roadbank stabilization	Miles	45.9	1,619.9
Area treated	Acres	832.5	17,083.5
Forest management plans	Number	779	13,630
Area included	Acres	61,304	1,251,805
Firebreaks and fuelbreaks	Miles	34	3,084
Fire control, roads and trails	Miles	12.1	376.1
Fire control - hazard reduction	Acres	66.3	1,083.3
Fire control - water developments	Number	1	160
Fire towers	Number	0	46
Heliports and helispots	Number	1	446
Mobile equipment	Number	1	117
Other fire improvements	Number	1	176
Permanent radio installations	Number	0	311
Proper harvest cutting	Acres	7,851	317,096
Forest stand improvement	Acres	3,335	655,186
Tree planting and seeding	Acres	14,854	447,334
Woodland thinning and release	Acres	5,525	416,409
Revegetation, surface mined areas	Acres	574	5,531
Woodland grazing control	Acres	599	176,427
Woodland owners assisted	Number	4,494	55,231

National Forest and Cooperative Forest Pest Management Accomplishments

Fiscal Year 1974

DETECTION, EVALUATION AND PRESUPPRESSION SURVEYS--INSECTS AND DISEASES[1]

Ownership or Management	Area Surveyed--(Acres--Detection)	Area Evaluated (Acres)	Area Surveyed--(Acres--Presuppression)
National Forests and Other Federal	101,488,114	29,584,172	18,755,369
State and Private	199,581,660	80,347,690	10,220,854
Total	301,069,774	109,931,862	28,976,223

[1] Includes Air Pollution Damage

INSECT SUPPRESSION

Ownership or Management	Bark Beetles Trees Treated (Number)[2]	Defoliators Area Treated (Acres)	Other Insects Area Treated (Acres)
National Forests and Other Federal	588,278	267,093	1,580
State and Private	3,410,994	1,031,121	314
Total	3,999,272	1,298,214	1,894

[2] Most treatment was the logging of infested and dead and dying trees, resulting in 162 million board feet and 684 thousand cords salvaged in FY 1974.

DISEASE SUPPRESSION

Ownership or Management	Blister Rust Area Treated (Acres)	Blister Rust Trees Treated (Number)	Dwarf Mistletoe Area Treated (Acres)	Other Diseases Area Treated (Acres)
National Forests and Other Federal	0	0	40,380	208
State and Private	17,737	97,500	20	2,033
Total	17,737	97,500	40,400	2,241